

Committee, have the honor of presenting to you, thro' the person of your President, the documents committed to our care. We are authorized to solicit of this Society a zealous co-operation in the great cause of native rights, and to request that a simultaneous movement be made in memorializing Congress on the subject of abolishing the naturalization laws.

I take the liberty to add the expression of our best wishes for the success of the cause in which we have all embarked, and the confident hope and belief that it will receive the support and patriotic consideration its magnitude and importance so eminently claims from every Native American

*Native American Association of the United States.*  
Washington City, D. C. Aug. 12, 1837.

In pursuance of a resolution at a general meeting on the 11th August, 1837, the members whose names are annexed were appointed a delegation of this Association, to represent it at a meeting purposed to be held in Bladensburg on Monday the 14th inst., for the formation of an auxiliary society.

These are therefore, to certify that fact and to request our fellow-countrymen in Bladensburg to receive our said delegation in our name.

Respectfully,  
**HENRY M. MORFITT.**

**Delegates 13.**

Ulysses Ward	Dr. Joseph Burrows
Seth Hyatt	B. K. Morsell
Dr. Thos. D. Jones	S. P. Franklin
John D. Clark	Garrett Anderson
John G. Robinson	D. I. Ester
John Purdy	Harvey Crutenden
Lambert S. Beck.	

On motion, it was resolved, that the documents presented by the Chairman of the Committee of the Native American Association of the United States be cordially received and read to this meeting.

On motion, it was resolved that George Sweeney, H. J. Brent, and Dnet. Thos. D. Jones, Esquires, invited guests, be requested to address this meeting.

On motion, resolved that the thanks of this meeting be tendered to George Sweeney and H. J. Brent, Esq's, and Doctors Thos. D. Jones and J. Burrows, for the eloquent manner in which they addressed this meeting.

Resolved, that this meeting adopt the preamble and constitution of the Native American Association of the United States after making the necessary alterations, so as to read the Preamble and Constitution of the Native American Society of Bladensburg, auxiliary to the primary association of the United States.

Resolved, that we will zealously co-operate with all Native Americans in memorializing Congress on the subject of abolishing the naturalization laws.

On motion, the Chair was directed to appoint a Committee of three to nominate officers to serve for one year.

Whereupon, the Chair appointed as such Committee, the following gentlemen: Doctor S. J. Cook, Z. W. McKnew and R. P. Dowden.

After some time spent by the Committee in deliberating, the names of the following gentlemen were returned:

William Becket for President, Z. W. McKnew, Vice President, Raymond P. Dowden, Secretary, and Geo. W. Delaplaine Treasurer.

Whereupon, the vote having been upon the nomination collectively, they were unanimously confirmed to serve in the respective stations assigned them for one year.

On motion, it was resolved, that this meeting highly approve of the "NATIVE AMERICAN" published in Washington, and do pledge ourselves to give it our hearty support.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the "Native American" and all other papers friendly to the objects of the Native American Association.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned until the 1st Monday in October next.

**WILLIAM BECKET, President.**  
**GEO. W. DELAPLAINE, Secretary.**

We call the attention to the speech of Mr. Sweeney, delivered at the meeting of the Native American Association, on the 11th instant.

The allusion made by Mr. Sweeney to an Irishman "dear to him" who refused to vote for a foreign candidate in order to rebuke the arrogance of his countryman, was Mr. Sweeney's father.

Owing to Mr. Beck's other engagements, he has found it impossible to act as Agent for this paper. We are, therefore, without an Agent, and persons desirous of becoming subscribers, will please call at the office of the Native American, Elliot's Buildings, Pennsylvania Avenue.

As we have not got our carriers well drilled, mistakes may occur in the delivery of papers, and in such instances we would thank those of our subscribers who should not be waited upon, to call at our office, or send us their names, and the mistake will be corrected.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

We regret exceedingly that we have mislaid the communication of our "subscriber" from Georgetown. We hope he will call over and see us as a personal interview would be desirable with him.

We have received the communication signed a Jackson man in which he answers very cogently the futile charges that the Native American Association, is intended for political purposes. That idle accusation is daily wasting itself away, from its own weakness and we therefore think it needless to defend ourselves from so poor a charge. We shall however be glad to receive further communications from our talented correspondent upon any other subjects connected with the great cause.

We have received Lane; a splendid and fervid poem, and will give it an insertion in our paper as soon as possible.

"Omar" has been received and will be attended to.

**ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.**

**ELECTIONS.—Tennessee.**—Cannon is re-elected Governor. Governor C. is opposed to the Administration.

List of members elected. Mr. Turney (V.B.) has been elected from the district lately represented by Mr. Forrester:

Sixth district, Campbell, (Whig)—7th, John Bell, (Whig)—8th, Maury, (Whig)—9th, J. K. Polk, (A.)—11th, Cheatham, (Whig)—12th, Crockett, (Whig.)

**Kentucky.**—Whigs.—James Harlan, John Calhoun, John Pope, J. W. Graves, Richard Hawes, R. A. Menefee, J. Chambers, W. W. Southgate.

In Indiana, as far as heard from, Mr. Lane has lost his election. Mr. Dunn (Whig) elected in his place. Graham, James Raisden, Herrod, Ewing, and White, (Whigs) have been elected.

Alabama stands as she was.

By the latest accounts from Florida, we learn that General Jesup is on a tour of post examination, and that the Indians are in a pacific mood.

It appears that the Southern merchants have decided to make themselves the exporters of their own produce and the importers of their own supplies, and to carry out this purpose a convention is called, to be held at Augusta in Georgia, in October next.

The Bank of Missouri commenced issuing her paper on the 30th ult. Her lowest denomination will be \$20.

The spring wheat, it is said, has been successfully cultivated to the South.

The Island of Barbadoes has been visited by a tremendous hurricane.

We heard a vender of watermelons cry out, as we passed down to our office this morning—"Here's a deuce watermelon, big as Charles County horses"—there's a growth for you, ye Yankees!

Niles' Register, an old and valuable paper is to be published in this city. We welcome its Editor to our District.

A new steamboat, the Paul Jones, is to be set on foot between Alexandria, Washington and Georgetown.

The invalid soldiers of the Florida campaign are to be removed to Old Point Comfort. May the name be medicinal.

Mr. Cooper, the Novelist, has got into a snarl with his neighbors of Cooperstown. It seems that Mr. Cooper had a beautiful tract of land that projecting into Otsego Lake, afforded the worthy townspeople with a fine location for picnic parties. This practice Mr. C. objected to; the people had a town meeting and passed a resolution forbidding the introduction of Mr. Cooper's works into the town library. Poor Mr. Cooper, how he must feel! Who will lose by the operation? Easily answered.

The Baltimore Gazette says that it is not necessary to have a "dreadful accident maker" attached to a newspaper establishment, as the steamboats, rail-roads, &c. supply his place without cost to the Editor.

The same paper is laudatory of our Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Directory, for their promptitude in issuing their small notes. They certainly tended much to relieve the vacuum of small change.

Napoleon used to say that when he wanted any important work done, he always employed a man, (provided he had a good education,) with a long nose.

A pompous announcement is made of the marriage of Mr. Forrest and Miss Sinclair in the London papers and copied into our own papers.

The Lowell Advertiser says there is a man in Vermont so tall that he can't tell when his feet are cold. The Boston Pearl says it had heard before of a man who had to stoop to hear it thunder—precious wits!

The Germans are contending that dead men think, and say that poor Queen Mary's lips moved in prayer (1) one hour after her head was cut off. Wind states that having put his mouth to the ear of a departed criminal, and calling him by name, the eyes turned to the side whence the voice came, and this is attested by Pontenale, Mogore, &c., &c. On the word murder being called in the ears of a criminal executed for that crime at Coblenz, the half closed eyes opened with an expression of reproach on those who stood around. For our part, we have been of the opinion that during life a man only thinks—after death he knows—but we have seen chickens flutter ten minutes after the head had been wrung off.

**Time and Tide.** According to recent and accurate observations, the tide wave travels from the Cape of Good Hope to Gibraltar (5,000 miles) in 12 hours, which is 400 miles per hour. The obstructions in points of coast modify and retard this velocity. At Liverpool a fall of one-tenth of an inch in the barometer raises the tide an inch, a beautiful illustration of the law of gravitation.

The U. S. frigate Macedonian, and store ship Relief, of the Exploring Expedition, have dropped down to the Bite of Craney Island.—*Norfolk paper.*

More than three thousand men are employed on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, above Hancock—and eight corps of engineers stationed on the line between that place and Cumberland. Common laborers get from \$1.12 to 1.31 per day; black smiths and rough carpenters about \$1.50, and stone masons from 1.25 to 3.

**WARRENTON, (Va.)** Aug. 12 It is computed that there are upwards of three hundred visitors at the Farquhar White Sulphur Springs, and the number is daily increasing.

**PHILADELPHIA** AUGUST 11. Last evening, Mrs. Dallas, mother of Mr. George M. Dallas American Minister to Russia, was instantaneously killed, the starting of her carriage horses in the streets of Philadelphia; the fright produced apoplexy, of which she died.

Yesterday a duel was fought at Carrollton, on the race course, about 12 o'clock. The combatants were coopers. They fought with rifles at the distance of fifty paces. As usual, there was a large crowd of spectators to witness the fight. The first fire one of them received the ball of his antagonist in the back of his right hand, which came out at a little above the wrist. The man was shot before he pulled the trigger of his rifle—he then fired and grazed the ear of his adversary. No further harm done. Like generous enemies, after the first shot, they advanced, shook hands, buried the tomahawk, drank a julep, and smoked the calumet of peace. The quarrel arose about a game of dominoes.—*N. O. Picayune.*

**ENGLAND.**

In the House of Lords, on the 4th of July, the bill to meliorate the criminal code had its second reading, on motion of Lord Denman. On the 5th a bill to place graduates of Durham College and the London Universities on the same footing with those of Oxford and Cambridge, with regard to practicing at law, was read a second time, on motion of Lord Brougham.

**DEATHS.**

At Baltimore, DIXON B. WATTS, Esq. Inspector of customs, in the 32d year of his age. The deceased was one of the defenders of the city of Baltimore on the memorable 12th of September, 1813.

On the 29th ultimo, at his Iron Works, in Perry county, Tennessee, Col. CHARLES J. LOVE, of the neighborhood of Nashville, Tenn.

**COMMUNICATIONS.**

**THE "GLOBE."**

If it be the wish of the GLOBE to detach from the administration party, its friends who belong to the Native American Association, I can tell that paper it will not succeed. But should the administration ever evince the disposition of the GLOBE, to encourage a foreign influence in this country, to prefer the elevation in our government, of foreigners to native citizens, and in the end to subject our country to foreign rule, the GLOBE may rest assured, the same spirit that hurled the elder Adams from power, will again be seen walking abroad in the land, conquering and to conquer. There is in this people a laudable, and abiding, and a saving jealousy, which will not tolerate any administration that affords grounds even to be suspected of partiality to foreign influence and forms of government. But we are happy in being fully persuaded, that our present administration entertains no such feelings, the tone of the GLOBE to the contrary, notwithstanding.

The GLOBE asks—in allusion to the Native American party, all the members whereof it gratuitously calls whigs if "they mean that every American in birth is an whig in feeling." Unhappily—no. To our great regret, we already perceive the same spirit which actuated Arnold, the members of the Essex Junto, of the Hartford Convention, and those men also who wished to saddle us with a monarchical form of government, predominant, not only in many private individuals, but in Editors of Public Journals, many of which have stood high in the estimation of the American people. As a melancholy proof of this fact, we have only to refer to the opposition of the GLOBE itself to our efforts to avert foreign influence and foreign nomination. "Thou that preachest, a man should not steal, dost thou steal?" it very ill becomes the GLOBE to preach against foreign principles and foreign influence, whilst by condemning the principles of our association, it proves itself guilty of the very thing it preaches against.

These Tory spirits anxious for the exercise of foreign power, have moved along smoothly and quietly ever since the commencement of Jefferson's administration, disguised under the spacious garb of friendship for our republican institutions. But now they

begin to show the cloven foot, and before long we will make all these wolves doff their sheepskins.

The GLOBE says, away with the miserable cant about aliens and renegades." This is enough, a paper so barefacedly treacherous, or so wilfully blind, cannot be American.

"The very cry against the influence of foreigners," says the GLOBE; "comes from many who are aliens by birth." It is, indeed, a lamentable truth that, in every period of our history, there have been Native Americans less true to American interests—possessing less of American principles and American patriotism, than many aliens by birth. Such foreigners as these we honor, and they will always be hailed by every true hearted native, as friends and brothers.

"It was an alien feeling," says the GLOBE, "that dictated the policy of preferring foreign creditors to our own countrymen." Is it any other than "an alien feeling" that, since the administration of Jefferson, has "dictated the policy of preferring foreigners" as officers of government, "to our own countrymen?"

The GLOBE styles us, "the new Native American Party."—Not so. This party has existed from the beginning, always the terror of monarchists and other rotten hearted natives. It was this party that sat in holy convocation and directed the operations of the revolutionary struggle. It was this same party that declared the independence of the nation. It was this same party, which, taking alarm, whether with or without a cause, at the idea of foreign influence, rose in its strength and placed the sage of Monticello, the apostle of republican liberty, at the head of affairs. It was this party that laid the foundations of liberty here, and erected the noble superstructure, our republican form of government. It is this party that has conducted the ship of state thus far through the billows and tempests raised around her by foreign powers. And this party will stand by her, in danger and in death, when she dare not show a rag of canvass, and until her last timber shall be shivered. This party cannot fall, for it is founded on a rock. The winds may blow, and the storms may beat upon it, but it will stand; and let me warn the GLOBE and all others who oppose this party, to beware,—for whosoever shall fall on this stone, shall be broken; but on whomsoever it shall fall, it will grind him to powder." P.

**NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS.**

Mr. Editor: Is it not surprising that a monstrosity in architecture like the new Treasury Building, should have been suffered to show so much of its deformity, even to the blocking up of our streets and avenues, and cutting off the view of our national mansion and the beautiful grounds surrounding it, and not one of our numerous critics and judges in the fine arts, as yet taken the trouble to expose in the public newspapers the erection of a monument that will hand down to posterity the ignorance and barbarism of the age in which it was erected. It cannot be that our Editors are unwilling to admit into their columns fair and liberal criticisms of works that belong to the whole nation. Perhaps it may be owing to apathy and disgust at seeing so much ignorance and deception take the place of merit and truth. There is not an American whose heart does not sicken when he walks along F street and finds his view of the chaste and beautiful mansion of the President, and the groups of fine trees surrounding it, that he has so often enjoyed, cut off by a pile of bricks, stones, and mortar, without even a portico to indicate the meaning of this barricade—a view too, that the founders of the metropolis had, as they thought, secured to posterity forever by the plan of the city, as signed by the President and adopted by Congress.—Standing on the noble terrace of the Capitol, and directing his eye along the finest avenue in the world, to be shocked by having his view of the President's House and garden obstructed by the protrusion of a portion of this hideous monster.—In any other country an architect who would dare to insult the people by such a work would be made to fly from it, and his barbarous pile leveled to the ground.

And in drawing nearer to the monster, behold it couched on the side of a steep declivity with part of its body buried in the ground and part elevated in the air, a huge front, facing the Capitol, its disproportioned three tails turned towards the President's House—to witness the vacant look of a wily foreigner, "trying to think out" the difference between one order of architecture and another, and who coudgels his brains with admiring industry to bring up a proper definition of the word proportion, to whose vision a Glasgow factory may be as beautiful as the Temple of Minerva—to see such man placed over our citizens whilst we have so many Native Americans capable of producing works that would do us honor instead of disgrace, is painful beyond endurance. After ages will undoubtedly judge of the taste and judgment of the nation by our architectural monuments; therefore, it is all-important for future fame that these monuments should be in good taste, well proportioned, useful, and properly placed. It is not yet too late to correct the blunders that are visible to every one possessing the least judgment.

What was our Surveyor about when he suffered the directors of this building to place it so near the line of 15th street that the requisite steps to ascend to the colonnade must necessarily extend over the present pavement. It is said that the architect intends to remedy the evil by narrowing the carriage way and causing the water to pass under, instead of over the street. I hope the Corporation will never permit this to be done, for the street is already much too narrow for the travel at this day. What will be the effect a century hence? Again, the building is so placed that its north end is buried five feet in the ground, and of course will require the same number of feet of the street to be removed, in order to expose the basement of the building. What then will become of the buildings on the east side of the street, and of F. and G. streets, where they joined 15th street? Surely the destruction of the established gradations of our streets will never be allowed?

In regard to the Patent Office, after the architect (a Native American) who designed the building, but who was not permitted to execute his own plan, had staked it out, the present architect thought proper to bring it farther forward into F. street, where it intersects with 8th street, and which will partly block it up. In this building is also seen the ignorance and want of judgment in this foreign superintendent, in the small projection of the pilasters which is not more than one-third of the original plan,\* by which interference in the detail of the design, the intended effect of the whole will be destroyed.

The walls of this building are altogether insufficient, and the foundations were not carried low enough, as will soon be seen as the structure rises. It is high time that our Government should distinguish between the sycophantic ignorant stranger and the independent meritorious native, and discard the former, to give encouragement to the industry and talent of the latter.

**WASHINGTON.**

\*As adopted by Congress and the Executive.

**THE CLOVEN FOOT.**

We had determined to exclude all personality from our paper, but the tone and temper of some of the foreigners are so outrageous, that we cannot consent to keep the fact from our friends. We have had other intimations of violent and abusive language, and the time shall come when we shall call these daring slanderers to a public account.—*Editor.*

Mr. Brent—Sir: I have just heard that a salaried officer, while attending to his duties in the City Post Office, volunteered to call the Native American Association "a pauper gang, and to say that they should be transported for twenty-one years."

This man is the son of a foreigner. I state this fact that the natives may know how radical and permanent is the prejudice and feeling among the foreigners, when brought into opposition to American principles. The same spirit that would in an individual prompt him to utter such a slander against a body of honorable men, would induce the whole foreign party to traduce the doctrines of the American Government, and overthrow the principles of American liberty. One question I will put: are the communications to the Native American safe when there is a man so reckless in the distribution office of the Post Office Department? And are the interests of our fellow-citizens safe when we have such men in power? And are the archives of the Government themselves safe when in the custody of men violently and personally opposed to the institutions of our country? **AMERICAN.**

**PATENT OFFICE.**

Mr. Editor: Is it not humiliating, in the extreme, to reflect that the whole inventive genius, of more than fourteen millions of intelligent Americans, is, at this time, subject to the criticism and judgment of three Foreigners; whilst we have amongst us more than ten thousand Native Americans, far their superiors in knowledge and science?

At present I shall not speak of the official acts of this Board of Examiners, nor point out the slender chance American Inventors have to receive justice from such prejudiced men; but shall defer what I have to say on this point for another number, and proceed to draw the attention of the public to the manifest impropriety of entrusting our secret Archives into the hands of Foreigners, who hate the very government that fosters them.

Suppose, for instance, in time of war, between this country, and any of their governments, an American makes a discovery in Torpedoes, or other destructive articles of war, which will enable an American, in an open boat, to blow to atoms the largest ship in the British Navy (as our ingenious countryman, Stephens has already done) how easy is it for one of these Foreign Board of Examiners, having entrusted to his care all patents of unpatented discoveries and inventions, as well as applications to be patented, to communicate the important secret to his king? Why, sir, he would instantly be rewarded with knighthood, and thousands of pounds, for his treachery.

Again, suppose one of these Examiners, who was once connected with a distinguished man now residing in London, should take it into his head to establish a partnership with this individual, for communicating to him "the first intelligence of all important inventions and discoveries made in the United States, to be patented in England, could he not easily accomplish this, end, possessed as he is, of all the secret archives of the American Patent Office, with power to delay any action for the security of the American Inventor, until the desired object should be accomplished, and the real Inventor deprived of his property? The writer of this article knows himself that thousands of dollars have been offered by Foreigners for an agency that would, in a measure, accomplish the same object.

It must be evident to every reflecting mind that it is unwise, dangerous, and highly improper to have this important office filled by Foreigners. We have thousands of our own countrymen far superior to these men, in the requirements necessary to fill this office, who would do honor to it, and to their native country, such men as Silliman, Drake, Smith, Dew, and Hare, men of real knowledge and science, who despise quackery and charlatanism.

Considering the American Patent Office as a most important branch of our government, for the promotion of Arts, Science, Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce, so very important to the permanent wealth of this growing nation, and that we are now erecting a noble building for the reception of this great national museum of the arts and sciences, on a scale that will do honor to our Republic, and which I know, from actual observation, will not have its equal in Europe, I do hope, that, whilst so many modest native Americans of real knowledge and Science, in contradistinction to pretended, are gradually coming forward from their secluded retreats of study, that we will not suffer them to be thrust aside by rude, impudent, ignorant, foreigners; but that we will make this Institution what it ought to be, wholly American in its character, consistent with the object of its establishment, and that we shall no longer be insulted by Swiss, English, Irish, or French, with the impudent boast that we are dependent on foreigners for judges of what is new or useful, in the inventions of our own countrymen.

In conclusion, for the present, I would only ask, have we not surpassed the whole world in statesmen and Orators—in naval Architecture, in the application of steam to navigation and Rail Roads—in Rail Roads and Canals, in cotton machinery and shall we suffer ourselves to be told, that we cannot procure native Americans to fill the Examining Department of the American Patent Office?

Shame on our Government, that they should tolerate this reproach! Shame on our countrymen, that they suffer it!

**JEFFERSON.**

**PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.**

It is respectfully suggested to the Mayor, that he direct some carts, and a few hands, to be employed in scraping and conveying away the accumulating dirt, from the face of the Macadamised surface of the Pennsylvania Avenue, between the Capitol and centre market. It is believed it might be done, at a very trifling expense, and remove, at this autumnal season, a body of mud, ground as fine as plaster by the wheels of wagons and carriages, which, if left, much longer may affect the reputation of our city for cleanliness which now stands high: I would say to the corporate authorities—"Be ye not weary of well-doing." W.

**DR. M. L. WEEMS,** respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his office and residence, to the house over Mr. Slade's hardware store on Pennsylvania Avenue, east of 9th street.

**A HOUSEKEEPER WANTED,** who can come well recommended. Apply at the office of the Native American on the Pennsylvania Avenue.

**COOK WANTED,** one who understands French and American Cooking will be preferred. Apply at the office of the Native American.

**W. M. P. ELLIOT—Architect and Engineer.** No 10, City Hall, continues to make Designs and Drawings of Public and Private Buildings.

**BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,** neatly executed at this office.

**EMIGRATION.**

The New York Correspondent of the National Intelligencer of the 10th inst., discloses the following facts of pauper emigration, bringing with them the small-pox, fever, &c. The citizens of New York are awakening to a full sense of their danger.

"The arrivals of the emigrants are about as numerous as ever; but this being the season of extreme heat, they come here with sickness on board, and the change of climate, air, and lowness of spirits, make them the ready victims of disease. The ship fever and the small-pox are sadly raging among some of them. The Mayor of New York, for the sake of the health of the city, has been compelled rigidly to enforce the law. The ship contractors dodge our quarantine by going to New Jersey, but New Jersey is now alarmed, and the poor emigrants are repulsed on all sides. The fault—crime is the proper word—is with the pauper-exporters, the ship-contrators, and the like in England, who seduce the people to emigrate by false representations, and then misuse them after they are in their power. The ferries here, the railroads in Jersey, and other inlets of the metropolis, are watched. The penalties of the law are threatened and exacted. It is sad business all around. If we admit them here, without quarantine, we expose 300,000 people in the sickly season to imminent peril, and, boxed about as they are in Jersey, they must suffer there. Congress, for the sake of humanity, ought to give the subject an early attention."

We give the following extract, taken from some paper which we do not now remember. See how perfect is the organization, precisely as if they were great squadrons of a regular German Army spread upon the most advantageous fields in the Union, ready at a moment's warning, to rally to the cry of their leader.

**Germans in the United States.**—In the late second annual report of the "Emigrant's Friend Society" at Cincinnati, Ohio, we find it stated by their travelling agent, the Rev. Mr. Lehmanowsky, that there are "in that part of Pennsylvania belonging to the Valley 15,000, of which number the majority are in and about Pittsburgh. In Virginia, the majority are in and about Wheeling, 10,000. In the State of Ohio, 40,000, of which 10,000 are in Cincinnati. In Indiana, 20,000 Kentucky, 15,000, of which 5,000 to 6,000 are in Louisville; Missouri, 30,000, of which 6 to 7,000 are in St. Louis; Tennessee, 5,000; Louisiana, 15,000, Alabama, 2,000; Mississippi, 5,000; making in all an aggregate of 117,000 German Immigrants, who are not citizens of our country. Besides these about 450,000 are preparing in various parts of Germany to immigrate to this country. Out of the 117,000 who are already here, take every fifth soul to be an educated child, and it appears that more than 35,000 children are without schooling."

**DELUDED EMIGRANTS**

Continue to arrive on our shores, destitute very often, and landed in violation of their contract, at a distance from the city to which they paid their passage.

The morality of the proceeding, and of the false representations by which these parties too often are seduced and inveigled on board ship, is, we agree with the Mercantile Advertiser in thinking, little better than that of the slave trade.

That paper publishes several affidavits this morning, setting forth the particulars of some of these cruel delusions, and subjoins at the same time, the following official notice from the Mayor of this city:—*American.*

**NOTICE.**

*City of N. Y., Mayor's Office, Aug. 8th, 1837.*

Information having been communicated to the proper authorities, that the masters or commanders of certain ships and other vessels, for the purpose of evading the provisions of a law of the State of New York, entitled "An Act concerning passengers in vessels coming to the port of New York," have lately landed passengers in the vicinity of this city, with the intention of proceeding to this city.

Notice is hereby given to the owners and commanders of all ships, steamboats, ferry boats, and other vessels plying between this city and other states, and to all others interested, that the penalties of the law will be strictly enforced against all persons who shall violate any or either of the provisions of said act.

**AARON CLARK, Mayor.**

**N. B.**—The law requires that every ship or vessel, landing passengers in this city from a foreign country, or from another State, shall report the name, last legal settlement, place of birth, age and occupation of such passenger to the Mayor of the city, within twenty-four hours after the arrival, under penalty of \$75 for each passenger so reported.

Also, that every person, not being a citizen of the United States, coming to this city with intention to reside, shall report himself to the Mayor within twenty-four hours after arrival, under a penalty of \$100 for neglecting so to do.

The 6th section of the Act makes the vessel liable for the penalties.

**Imposition at last put down.**—The Mayor has been for some days in correspondence with the public authorities of the towns along the Hackensack river, soliciting them to prevent the smugglers of alien passengers from fraudulently landing them from lighters in the territories bordering said river, &c. In consequence of which, after vigilant and persevering attention, they yesterday observed that the lighter Madison, from Perth Amboy, Captain Gilman, with one hundred and twenty of the passengers of the British brig Rosebank, had arrived near the Rail-road crossing. Whereupon, the said public authorities and their friends resolutely and manfully opposed and prevented the landing of said passengers, ordered the vessel and passengers back into the kill, and as the captain found he was about to be seized, and that he would be required to bond for all the passengers, &c., he fled away, left his lighter to the passengers and they went away with her. We are informed that the authorities of the cities of Newark and Jersey city have also determined that they will no longer allow a passage through their cities for smugglers, and that they will not countenance the continuance of past impositions upon New York by the hucksters, and traders and speculators in foreigners.—*Merc. Advertiser.*

The proprietors of the North River Ferries, have determined not to allow any of the passengers of these foreign ships to cross in their boats to New York.—The authorities and people of Staten Island will resist the landing of them there; and so of other places in the vicinity of New York. Thus it will be difficult, hereafter, to evade the quarantine laws.

**Emigrants.**—A friend assures us that there is yet lying at Amboy a ship and brig, discharging emigrants. On Monday there were landed one hundred, with their bags and baggage, and most of them were remaining there yesterday morning, exposed for two days to the broiling rays of the sun, the heavy showers and the foggy nights which have intervened, besides the torment of the gallinippers which infest that coast.

The ship fever and the small pox are at so great a height that not a boat could be found to land these wretched passengers, nor to take them to any creek in Jersey. Sixty, with the latter disorder, had been towed in a scow from a point in the woods about two miles distant, where tents had been erected by the Mayor for their temporary shelter.

In addition to this, the scarlet fever was raging among the children of that place, and the alarm excited, there by the disease of the emigrants was so great that several houses had been abandoned and closed.

A man and his wife had died on board the ship, leaving three helpless babes, who were humanely taken into as many different families at Amboy, and melancholy to relate, one of the infants has since died, after communicating its own disorder to the lady who had taken it to her house for shelter and nourishment. The kind lady is since numbered among the dead, and our informant attended her funeral yesterday morning.

To add to these scenes of calamity, we regret to state that one hundred more of these objects of pity are at quarantine, arrived yesterday from Hamburg.—*Gazette.*

We are informed that thirty or forty men, women, and children, apparently just from on board ship, passed over the Fulton Ferry from Brooklyn on Tuesday.